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THE Newport Mercury,

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JOHN P. SANBORN,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-seventh year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than a dozen copies a day, is the only paper in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and a general table of contents. It is a popular paper—reading so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

The Coggeshall Reunion.

The reunion of the Coggeshall family will take place in this city, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 9 and 10. On Tuesday the company will meet in Odd Fellows Hall at 12 o'clock to organize a permanent association of the descendants of John Coggeshall. This will be followed by an oration and poem and other literary exercises. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Thomas Coggeshall, of Waterville, N. Y., and Dr. Ben Coggeshall, of Flint, Mich. In the evening a social session will be held in the same hall. Wednesday will be devoted to visiting different places of historic interest. The projectors of this reunion desire that all those who have collections of family relics to bring them to the meeting on Tuesday as will add much to the interest of the association.

As this is the first gathering of the kind that has ever taken place on the Island, it is desired to make it so pleasing and satisfactory that many more may follow. John Coggeshall came to Rhode Island with the Coddington party, and from him are descended all that bear the name in this country. Among some of the familiar names connected with them by marriage, are the Allens, Ballis, Clarkes, Cravens, Dennises, Eastons, Goulds, Greenes, Rodmans, Redwicks, Slocums, Shermans and Wantons. Much interest has been manifested by those at a distance and quite a large attendance is anticipated.

Frederick N. Cottrell.

Hon. Frederick N. Cottrell, of Jamestown, died at his residence, early Wednesday morning, after a short illness, aged forty-six years. Mr. Cottrell was taken ill last week with the summer complaint but being strongly opposed to doctoring declined to call a doctor till Saturday. He was not then considered dangerously ill, but on Tuesday morning he began to sink rapidly and died within twenty-four hours. Mr. Cottrell had long been one of the leading citizens in Jamestown. He was first in every enterprise looking to the good of the place and had an intelligent idea of the needs of that growing community. He was in fact a public spirited citizen. For some eight years he represented his town in the General Assembly, both in the Senate and House. He was president of the Ocean Highland Co., and treasurer of the Steam Ferry Co. and Conduit Telegraph Co., as well as a prominent officer in the Aquidneck Agricultural Society. He had also held many town offices.

He was a well educated and well read man and kept himself well posted, both in State and National affairs. His place in his native town will be hard to fill. He leaves a widow and four children. His funeral took place yesterday at 11 o'clock and was attended by nearly all the people from Jamestown and also a large delegation from Newport and the Narragansett country.

The Tallapoosa Sunk.

The U. S. S. Tallapoosa on her way from Boston to Newport to receive Secretary Chandler, collided with the schooner James S. Lowell off Squash Meadow Shoal in Vineyard Sound at 11:30 P. M. Thursday night, and sank in five minutes. She had on board 160 officers and men all of whom were saved except Surgeon Black and a colored man named Foster. The two latter are missing but it is possible that they may have been picked up by some other craft. The officers and men of the Tallapoosa lost everything, and very many of Secretary Chandler's things were on board which were also lost. The Tallapoosa was commanded by Lt. J. F. Merry, who refuses to say anything as to the cause of the collision.

The following named persons were drawn on Tuesday evening for the September term of the Supreme Court, viz. Robert Wilson, Patrick Keith, Pascal H. Stedman, Charles G. Munschauer and Martin Kenney; H. L. Wilson, Charles L. Tripp, William Alton, Thomas C. Clarke, Arthur Larr, Timothy R. Keating, Fred W. Faileen, James H. White and John F. Eaton.

The Sunday School of the Union Congregational church will have their annual excursion and picnic Tuesday next the 28th inst., at Oakdale Beach. Steamer Peerless will say's what at 10 A. M. Ten Sabbath Schools are expected to meet at Oakdale Beach on that day. A grand opportunity is offered to visit this famous resort.

The Equine Paradox.

Prof. Bartholomew and his twenty trained horses have drawn enormous audiences at the Opera House all the week. It should be remembered that next week will be the last opportunity that Newport people will ever have to see this truly wonderful exhibition.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new lecture room of the Sixth Baptist church will be performed next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. H. N. Jeter, the pastor, will deliver a brief address, after which a collection will be taken to help defray the expenses.

A Pleasant Party.

The steam yacht Falcon of New York put in here Wednesday with a pleasant party on board. Commodore Bush of New York is in command, and with him is his family and some other guests. Mr. W. A. Crofton, the well known newspaper correspondent, and editorial writer of Frank Leslie's, with his wife, is among the party. The Falcon left New York July 31 and has been crossing along the New England coast, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, visiting the Bay of Fundy, the Basin of Minas, the scenes and places made famous by Longfellow's *Evangeline*. They also ascended the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec. They expect to return to New York next week Friday.

The marriage on Thursday of Francis A. Stout of New York and Miss Emily, daughter of General Meredit Read of Albany, N. Y., was a brilliant social event. Mr. Rev. J. G. Magill, rector of Trinity church of this city, performed the ceremony.

Two ladies of the State organization of the Women's Temperance Union, Mrs. Allyon of Woonsocket and Mrs. Clarke of Mapleville, have been in town the past week visiting friends for carrying on their work against intemperance.

The marriage on Thursday of Francis A. Stout of New York and Miss Emily, daughter of General Meredit Read of Albany, N. Y., was a brilliant social event. Mr. Rev. J. G. Magill, rector of Trinity church of this city, performed the ceremony.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting and Flag-Raising.

Newport's first ratification meeting of this campaign was held Wednesday evening by the Democrats and included a flag-raising.

Two platforms, profusely decorated with flags and bunting and hung with Chinese lanterns, had been erected for speakers, one at the United States Hotel and the other at the corner of Thames and Mill Streets, next to the party's headquarters. The crowd began to assemble at an early hour and when the time arrived for beginning the exercises, to take preliminary action in the formation of a campgo regiment similar to that of four years ago. Col. Andrew K. McNamee was chosen chairman and C. M. Lee, Esq., secretary. About 180 of the young men present promptly signed the roll, and Henry E. Turner, Jr., Robert Gash, Gilbert H. Burnham, Thomas P. Peckham, Aaron C. Buchanan, George A. Eddy, Capt. Geo. A. Brown, George A. Greene, Thomas S. Nasen, Jacob Miller, Pardon S. Kull, Harwood E. Read, of Newport; Benjamin Peckham, of Middletown, and John J. Watson, of Jamestown, were chosen a committee to obtain the names of others desirous of joining the battalion. The committees of regimental officers were then begun and the following elections made amid much cheering:

Colonel—Andrew K. McNamee.
Lieut. Colonel—W. H. Norton.
Major—Alvin A. Barker.
Adjutant—Heinr. T. Easton.
Quartermaster—Albert C. Lunders.
Paymaster—Melville Bull.
Judge Advocate—C. M. Lee.
Surgeon—Henry E. Turner.
Captain—Henry M. Van Horne.
Sergeant Major—T. G. S. Turner.
Commissary—Sergeant—W. F. Sheffield, Jr.

Quartermaster Sergeant—T. H. Peckham.
Ordnance Sergeant—T. H. Lawton.
Quartermaster Peckham was instructed to report on uniforms at the next meeting, and Mr. Geo. A. Pritchard was appointed a committee to arrange a male quartette.

It was decided to limit the number of each company to forty-five men, including officers, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening when another large audience assembled. At this meeting the various members of the recruiting committee reported additional names as follows: A. O. Buchanan, 50; Geo. A. Greene, 43; Jacob Miller, 24; William J. T. Notting, 22; Pardon S. Kull, 20. Charles Grandall and Marshall Hall were chosen a committee to get the names of young men from 17 to 21 years of age to form a company of cadets. Mr.

Grandall reported that he already had the names of many who are desirous of joining such a company, and gave it as his opinion that there would be no difficulty in securing a sufficient number of names to make two full companies. Mr. Pritchard reported having received the names of twenty-five singers anxious to form a male quartette. The quaternary had on exhibition samples of the various styles of campaign uniforms which were tried on by the men and generally disconcerted, but no particular style was decided upon. The meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening when it is expected the formation of companies will be completed.

The recruiting committee are meeting with excellent success, nearly enough names for a regiment of ten full companies having been obtained already. Wednesday evening the company recruited by Thos. S. Nasen and Geo. A. Pritchard, organized with forty-five men, and elected the following officers: Captain—Thomas S. Nasen.
1st Lieutenant—George A. Pritchard.
2d Lieutenant—A. A. Tilley.
Orderly Sergeant—Herbert Blas.

This company is composed wholly of six men. A company of cadets, recruited by Charles Grandall, and Marshall Hall, and composed of 41 young men ranging in age from 17 to 21 years organized the same evening and elected the following officers:

Captain—H. G. Wilks.
1st Lieutenant—Frank A. Buckhout.
Orderly Sergeant—Lincoln Hammatt.

Thursday evening two companies, recruited by Geo. A. Greene and Pardon S. Kull, respectively met and organized, the first company with the following officers:

Captain—Geo. A. Greene.
1st Lieutenant—Frank S. Hazard.
2d Lieutenant—Geo. E. Stevens.

1st Sergeant—Peter Toole.
2d Sergeant—Frank Fox.
3d Sergeant—George Hammond.
4th Sergeant—Harry Christian.

Corporals—Samuel R. Riddle, Joseph H. L. Miller, Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Joseph Brown, Clark—Geo. E. Stevens.

The second company:

Captain—Pardon S. Kull.
1st Lieutenant—E. H. Tilley.
2d Lieutenant—John A. Gibson.

1st Sergeant—John T. Allen.

2d Sergeant—Oscar E. Peabody.

3d Sergeant—John Glynn.

4th—Thomas Stevens.

Corporals—Thomas O. Lake, John T. Anthony, Charles H. T. L. Burbridge.

Clerk—James H. Harte.

Last evening three companies, two recruited by Aaron C. Buchanan and one by W. J. T. Notting, were organized and their officers elected, but too late for the Mercury to get the list.

Redwood Library.

At the annual meeting of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum the following officers were re-elected:

President—Dr. Henry E. Turner.
1st Vice-President—William Gilpin.
2d Vice-President—William H. Aspinwall, William A. Clarke, Henry H. Far, George W. Gibbs, David King, G. King, Le Roy King, John T. Langley, Henry G. Marquand, George Mason, William P. Sheffield, Frederick W. Tilton, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Charles V. Van Zandt, George W. Wales.

Treasurer—John T. Langley.

Secretary—John P. Sanborn.

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BLAINE AND LOGAN REGIMENT.

Seven Companies Already Organized—Much Enthusiasm Expressed in the Movement.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of young Republicans at the headquarters on Mill street last week Friday evening, to take preliminary action in the formation of a campgo regiment similar to that of four years ago. Col. Andrew K. McNamee was chosen chairman and C. M. Lee, Esq., secretary. About 180 of the young men present promptly signed the roll, and Henry E. Turner, Jr., Robert Gash, Gilbert H. Burnham, Thomas P. Peckham, Aaron C. Buchanan, George A. Eddy, Capt. Geo. A. Brown, George A. Greene, Thomas S. Nasen, Jacob Miller, Pardon S. Kull, Harwood E. Read, of Newport; Benjamin Peckham, of Middletown, and John J. Watson, of Jamestown, were chosen a committee to obtain the names of others desirous of joining the battalion. The committees of regimental officers were then begun and the following elections made amid much cheering:

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Poetry.

The Aged One.

By A. J. GRANVILLE.

Make the path smooth for the tired feet,
The way has been hard they've had to tread,
And they shrink from what they yet may meet,
For the way looks dark that lies ahead.

Make the work light for the feeble hands,
Once they were soft and fair as your own,
But with patiently weilding Love's strong bands,
Into the hands hard seams have grown.

Botten the light for the nodding eyes,
Grown weary perhaps in their watch o'er you,
While tenderly hushing with lullaby,
Through silent hours, when you never knew.

Make the weight light for the weary arm,
'Tis tired with many a day's work done,
With passing so often twixt you and home,
Let it now lean hard on your stronger one.

Kim sometimes the quivering lips,
Thousands of times have they kissed you,
Saying, "No nectar the bee's o'er lips,
Is sweeter from flower bells filled with dew."

The ear has grown dull with each passing year,
And the voice grows weak, it feels and owns,
But once, 'twas only a mother's ear
Could interpret the language of baby tones.

Make the heart glad by your thoughtful care,
Long has it thought and planned for you;
Beating with many a silent prayer,
And self denial you never knew.

Make the bed soft for the first frame,
Just a few more times—a very few;
Shade the winds from the flickering flame,
Till the thread of life shall have burned in two.

Which Will it Be?

One of us, love, must stand
Where the waves are breaking on death's dark strand,
And watch the boat from the silent land
Bear the other away.
Which will it be?

One of us, love, must bear
The heavy burden that none may share;
And stand, all lone and desolate, where
We stood in life's fair day,
Joyous and free.

One—either you or I—
Must bear the mandate, "Thy friend must die!"

And bend with agonizing cry
That only God can hear.
Which will it be?

And one must close the eyes
Of the other—the tender, loving eyes—
And kiss the dead face that before us lies:
The face so calm, so dear—
Oh! agony!

One, when the other is gone
Will lean on the cold memorial stone,
And brokenly say "Alone—alone!"
And the winds will sigh
Over you or me.

And one—grown old and gray,
Perchance—will walk still earth's tollsome way,
And dream of the love that lives for aye,
As the years roll by.
Which will it be?

Selected Tale.

UNCLE EZRA'S SECRET.

Just why Uncle Ezra had been so quiet for the past few days we were all at a loss to know. Ordinarily he was one of the jolliest old fellows in the world. If any of the good citizens of Slackville had been asked to name Uncle Ez's chief characteristic, they undoubtedly would have mentioned first his good nature. But there was no disputing the fact—Uncle Ez had suddenly changed into an intensely sober and gloomy individual.

The older and more confidential members of our family were forced into a discussion of this change one morning by his informal departure from the table before he had half finished his breakfast. All of us agreed at once that it was no business trouble, because Uncle Ez had not been in business since the beginning of the war, when he retired from a fairly profitable grocery trade; it certainly could not be any domestic derangement, for he had always been a pronounced bachelor, and from us received the most thoughtful consideration. The more we canvassed the matter the more the mystery deepened. A certain vacuum seemed to open in our home life, and we soon learned how indispensable were Uncle Ez's jokes and yaros. But nothing could tempt him to resume his former cheerful self.

Sister Bess referred to his resignation the week previous from the Methodist Episcopal choir as leading basso, an honorary position, which he had filled with satisfaction for a quarter of a century. But we were unable to see where his resignation had any possible bearing upon his cheerfulness. If anything, to a man of his temperament, father argued, a separation from such a set of wranglers and mole-cakers as composed the choir would cause Uncle Ez to rejoice and be glad with exceeding joy. It was evident that we could never discover the reason of his sadness by talking among ourselves, and so it was proposed that when Uncle Ez should put in an appearance, Bess, who was his favorite, should frankly ask him what had gone wrong.

In about an hour he returned, taking his customary cane-bottom chair which had always stood in one corner of the sitting-room, between two windows. Bess possessed a happy faculty of wrangling secrets from even strangers by a certain native and yet sympathetic method peculiar to herself.

"We have noticed, uncle," she began, as soon as the old gentleman had placed his cane against the window moulding and made himself comfortable, "that you have not been so festive

lately, and we are simply dying to know what has occasioned your abstraction."

A faint wavering smile passed over Uncle Ez's lips as he murmured, "Well, children, it's only a matter of mortal consequence. It's a little affair between me and my Maker. None of you could help me a nickel's worth; but yet I don't mind telling you what ails me, since you've spoken about it, though this corrosive remorse has been eating my heart these twenty-five years. You haven't seen my inner condition, because I always forced to the surface all the fun at my command. But, after all, I better not tell of it."

"Oh, please do!" entreated Bess in her most captivating way, and the rest of us chimed in with the same request. "Well, then, I will," he said, rather sheepishly. "Twenty-five years ago, when I was in my prime, the Methodist church was built, and John Tate undertook to organize the choir. They called him 'percenter,' or something of that kind. 'T'ny rate they were stuck for a bass singer. Every one they invited to take the position declined. At last some one mentioned my name and John came to me and asked me to join 'em. At first I stood right out and said 'no,' not flattery, myself, that I could fill the bill well. I knew one tune from another, and I told him that; but on the contrary, my voice was weak and more like a soprano than bass; besides, at that time, I had a little touch of asthma. None of you young folks never knew ed John Tate. He was killed by the Injunes after he went West, but he was the most convincin' man I 'hout ever see, and he got me to come to church that night and try some of the tunes. I remember I had a terrible cold that day; it was deep set, and my voice was below zero, so to speak. Well, seemin' as I had promised, I went down to the meetin' house, as we called it in them days. Matilda Savory, now the Widow Plunkett, was there, and George Dismal, who was to be the tenor, and Rachael Gunn, decaen, and Susan Black, who I had gallivanted round with considerable and had a skinkin' regard for. There was a few others I don't just remollect this minute. We first attacked that hymn runnin'—

There is a fountain filled with blood:
I put my whole soul into it and all the wind I could muster. They were all surprised to find out I had such a good bass voice, and I laughed in my sleeve, because no one seemed to notice that I had a cold. We tried several pieces, and, after finishin', some one was sure to say to me, "Why, Ez, I had no idea that you had such a splendid bass voice," and another would say to the one settin' next, "We couldn't get along without Ez; don't his voice chord in nice?"

"Children, you can believe I was honored, and what made me feel the best was the kindly-suppressed look of pride on Susan's face. For the time bein' I really thought I could sing like a—a—blackbird. Yes, that was the comparison I made to myself. You see I was thinkin' of Susan—her rear name was Black.

"This was on a Monday night. John Tate instructed us to meet again on Saturday evenin' so as to be ready to make the new church ring with devout song on the following day. On Tuesday my cold was dryin' up, and my normal up-grade voice was comin' back. I now had a chance to notice that I had made a mistake in joinin' the choir, for when the time should come for me to make a public exhibition of myself, my voice would be pitched entirely too high. Still I felt that this opportunity to become popular with the church folks was too good to be lost. I was a young man, anxious to be a success in business and get some of the custom which mostly went to Andrew Corbin, who also kept a grocery. And so this desperate and dangerous resolve I made, to wit: that if necessary I would catch another cold on Saturday rather than either resign or run the risk of singin' in no set voice on Sunday.

Saturday mornin' arrived and I hadn't even blown my nose since Wednesday, just afore I went to bed. So I recklessly threw off my coat and vest and scrambled down cellar, which was just the place to get what I wanted. I hired a little boy to tend store, and I sat for nearly an hour on a bagel of molasses, sneezin' away like you young folks would if you took a good dose of snuff. When I came up stairs I called out to the boy just to see how my vocal organs was fixed, and they put me in mind of a brass drum. That night I was on hand punctual and received more compliments and went home with Susan, chipper as a butterfly. For fear I wouldn't be boarish enough the next morning, I sat in the open window of my chamber with my coat and vest off, gazin' at the stars and thinkin' of Susan and the next invoice of soda crackers I was to git the comin' week, etc.

"On Sunday mornin' my voice was in good trim, and it was one of the most triumphant moments of my life as I stood up and let it swell out, while all the people down below looked up and watched us with admiration and envy. The choir agin met on Monday night, and my voice still held its own. Durin' the rest of that week I laid in a stock of soothin' syrup and camphor and other medicines which I used pretty lavishly, and with good results. But Saturday come, and I found myself hollatin' whether to go down cellar agin or never my connection with the choir forever.

"We have noticed, uncle," she began, as soon as the old gentleman had placed his cane against the window moulding and made himself comfortable, "that you have not been so festive

I had observed that trade had picked up wonderfully within a few days, and the minister himself had dropped in and asked for credit on a pound of cheese, some clothes' pins and one or two other articles. I don't just recollect this minute. The superintendent of the Sabbath school also came in for the first time and bought a ham and a gallon of sperm oil. If this thing continues, think I to myself, I can afford to catch cold for a few weeks until they can git a natural bass singer, and down cellar I went, leaving the same little boy to tend the store.

"Well, children, to make a long story still longer, a year went by and I was still holdin' forth in the Methodist choir. My business now was flourishin', and although Mr. Corbin was a Christian, the church people patronized me as much as they did him, for durin' this time they had a tremendous revival down to Jericho Centre, and I experienced religion—bein' in the choir I had many chances to see Susan home, which would not have happened otherwise, and I valued this circumstance, inasmuch as my regard for her had deepened into an unmitigated affection.

"But here a cloud falls over the picture. Susan rose up and married a young justice of the peace, who never attended church, and was a bigger sinner than I ever dreamt of bein'. This took Susan out of the choir, and left me desolate. It was then I vowed eternal celibacy, and for several weeks I didn't care who set the Methodist church afire, takin' pretty good care though to visit the cellar every Saturday mornin'. Thus I kept on till a week ago, catchin' cold for the glory of that church. Why, reckon it up, and see how many times I've exposed myself to diphtheria, bronchitis and death, and not a livin' soul was in the secret. But, as I said, at the start, I've been givin' my consciousness until I could endure it no longer. When I think how many times I've set shiverin' in that cellar, and walkin' out on chilly autumn nights in my bare feet, it's very easy to see what a foolish martyr I've been thinkin' of myself. I got so scientific about it that I could tell how many sneezes would make me hoarse enough to strike the lowest note in 'Old Hundred' without strainin' for it. But I'm goin' to make a public profession next Sunday in class meetin', and ask 'em all to pray for me."

Here Uncle Ez broke down and gave way to pitiful tears.

"Oh, I shouldn't do that, Uncle Ez," said Bess, trying to appear unaffected.

"The way in which you have served the church will not be laid up against you in heaven. You have always been a good man, Uncle Ez."

"But, my child, I've been livin' under false pretences, and I wouldn't die leavin' the impression that I could really sing bass. Oh, no! not Suppose Rachael Gunn should meet me in heaven. The very first thing she'd say would be, 'Well, if here ain't Ez! Come here, Ezra, I want to introduce you to Abraham and the rest, and I want you to sing some of those good old hymns that we used to sing in the Slackville Methodist church.' That would be just like Rachael. And what would Abraham think of me after hearin' my fish-horn voice?"

"Well, Uncle Ezzy," said little Robbie, who was 11 years old, and who had listened attentively, "You could have 'em open the windows and put ice on you when you was dyin' so that you could catch cold and take it to heaven with you."

Even Uncle Ez couldn't refrain from laughing, while Robbie's mother severely reprimanded the little fellow for detracting from the solemnity of the occasion.

LIEUT. GREENLY'S STORY.

Graphic Narrative of the Expedition—The Terrible Trip to Cape Sabine and the Subsequent Horrors.

For the purpose of obtaining some idea of the general nature and probable value of the scientific observations made by Lieut. Greely at Lady Franklin Bay an Associated Press agent visited the Lieutenant at his cottage on Seavey's Island on Saturday afternoon. He was very cordially received by Lieut. Greely, and when he stated the object of his visit the Lieutenant at once willingly consented to give all desired information. First, said the Lieutenant, let me state the object of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. It was purposed to establish at Lady Franklin Bay a polar station—one of the thirteen suggested by Lieut. Weymouth of Australia, who discovered Franz-Josef Land. Simultaneous observations of all physical phenomena were to be taken. The complete programme which was to be followed was arranged by an international polar congress, in which representatives of thirteen nations took part. The observations in which the greatest possible accuracy was to be had were those of declination and deviation of the magnetic needle, temperature of the air and sea, height of barometer and moon and maximum rise and fall of tides. All explorations were incidental to the main objects of the expedition. The expedition was fitted out under authority of an act of Congress approved May 1, 1880. The party was composed of three officers of the army, one Acting Assistant Surgeon and nineteen enlisted men, selected by recommendation from the ranks of the army.

LOCKWOOD'S TRIP TOWARD THE POLE.

Lieut. Lockwood's trips to the North in 1882 and 1883 were productive of the most valuable results. Standin' on the 10th of May in each year where Dr. Hayes had formerly stood about the same day, Lockwood, from an elevation of 2000 feet, using the strongest glass upon Hall's Channel, could discern nothing but ice packs. Here it was that Dr. Hayes claimed to have seen his open Polar Sea. On the trip of 1882 Lockwood reached the highest latitude ever attained, that of 83° 25' N. This was about 300 miles directly

north of Lady Franklin Bay, but to get there he traveled over 1000 miles, the open water and broken packs frequently causing him to retrace his steps 50 miles. Lockwood sounded the sea both years between Cape Bryant and Cape Britannia, but could not touch bottom with 135 fathoms of line. Markham, a few years before, about

100 miles to the West, got bottom 72 fathoms; Lockwood found at his farthest north about the same vegetation as at Lady Franklin Bay, but no signs of a polar current or open polar sea. In 1883 he was stopped near Cape Bryant, 125 miles from Lady Franklin Bay, by an open channel extending west to the coast of Grinnell Land. The width of this channel varied from 200 yards to five miles, but on the north the ice packs extended as far as could be seen with a glass. With his supply of provisions, the failure of which had caused him to return the year before, Lockwood was confident that he could have reached 85° N. if this open channel had not barred his way. No fossil remains were discovered on this trip, and the only ones found were trunks of trees on the southwest coast of Grinnell Land. The only sea animals seen by Lockwood at 83° 25' were the walrus and sea—mud, strange to say, the walrus is not to be found at Lady Franklin Bay. A lat. 83° 25' the direction of the magnetic needle was 104° west—more than one-quarter of a circle.

THE RETREAT TO CAPE SABINE.

The Proteus steamed away from St. John's, N. F., July 7, 1883, with the party on board. She touched at Disko Island and Upernivik to procure dogs, skins and dog food. Two Esquimaux were added to the party at Proven. Landing was made at Cary Island in the North Water, and the provisions cached by Nares in the Aert in 1878 were found in good condition. At Littleton Island Lieut. Greely personally recovered the English Arctic mail left by Sir Allan Young in the Paotora in 1870. At Carl Ritter Bay, in K-Nesly's Channel, a cache of provisions for use on the retreat was made. At Littleton Island Lieut. Greely personally recovered the English Arctic mail left by Sir Allan Young in the Paotora in 1870. At Carl Ritter Bay, in K-Nesly's Channel, a cache of provisions for use on the retreat was made. It was the original intention to establish the polar station at Watercourse Bay, but the heavy masses of ancient ice which were encountered rendered Watercourse Bay an exceedingly dangerous anchorage. Moving to Discovery Harbor, the station was there established on the site occupied by the English expedition of 1875. The erection of a house was at once commenced and the stores and equipments were

On the 28th of August came the sad parting between the Greely party and the men of the Proteus. The little band gathered on the frozen shore and tearfully watched the Proteus as she steamed slowly down Lady Franklin Bay, leaving them to the mercies of the cruel north. On the evening of the same day the temperature sank below freezing point and the icy Arctic winter was on them in earnest. Their house was finished about a week after the Proteus left. It was named, in honor of Senator Conger, Fort Conger. During the first month the cold affected the men more than at any subsequent time at Fort Conger. Later on in December the temperature sank to from 50° to 65° below zero, and so remained for days at a time; but even in that weather the cook's favorite amusement was dancing, bare-headed, bare-armed and with slippery feet, on the top of a snowdrift. During the day we dressed in the ordinary outside clothing which a Boston gentleman wears during the winter, but our shawls were very heavy. Five of the men were generally, for a part of the day, engaged in scientific work, under Lieut. Greely's directions, and in the duties of the camp. The rest of the men were employed generally about one hour a day and devoted the remainder of the time to amusement. All slept in bunks and the quarters were heated by a large coal stove, the average heat maintainin' being 60° below zero. Playing checkers, cards and chess and reading were the amusements of the evenings. The life was said by Lieut. Greely to be far from a lonely one, and many of the men said they had never passed two happier years than those at Fort Conger.

THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

On the 15th of October the sun left for 135 days, and a twilight varying from one-half an hour to 24 hours succeeded. For two months it was so dim that a watch could not be read by it. On April 11 the sun came above the horizon and remained there for 135 days, giving the party sufficient of the midnight sun. During three months the stars were visible constantly, the constellations, the Belt and the Great Bear being the brightest. The North Star looked down from almost overhead, standing alone outside the fort on one of these nights, the scene was weirdly grand. To the north flamed the aurora borealis, and the bright constellations were set like jewels around the glowing moon. Over everything was cast a dead silence, so horribly oppressive that a man alone is almost forced to kill himself, so lonely does he feel. The astronomer of the party said that with the naked eye a star of 1 degree smaller magnitude than can be seen here in the same way might be discerned. The moon would remain in sight for from 11 to 12 days at a time, and she was much appreciated. The thermometer registered on June 30, 1882, the highest temperature at Lady Franklin Bay which we knew during our stay. It was 52° above zero. The lowest was in February, 1883, and was 60° below zero. In the February our mercury froze and remained solid for 15 days, so intense was the cold. The mercury in the thermometer invariably rose during storms and high winds. The highest barometer was slightly above 31 inches and the lowest slightly below 29 inches showing a great range. The greatest varieties were in the winter. Our electrometer—an instrument used to ascertain the presence of electricity—was set up, but to the disappointment of Lieut. Greely not the slightest results were obtained. The displays of aurora were very good, but not to be compared with those seen at Disko Island or Upernivik.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE LIFE.

Wolves weighing 90 pounds were killed around Port Conger, and there are foxes and other animals. Of fish there is a wonderful scarcity. Perhaps the greatest surprise of the expedition was the taking from Lake Alexander, a water lake 150 feet above the sea level, a four-pound salmon. From the bay or sea, only two small fish were taken during the entire two years, and very few are to be found north of Cape Sabine.

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Traveler's Directory.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

NEW YORK,

Superior Steamers PILGRIM and PROVIDENCE leave Newport, Saturday, week days at 3:45 P. M., Sundays at 9:45 P. M., from Long wharf, returning leave New York from Pier 28, N. R., four of Murray St., at 3 P. M. Steamers and boats procurable at offices of New York and Boston Dispatch Express Co., 175 Thames St., Newport.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.

Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REOPENING OF THE

Newport Line.

The direct New York and

Newport Line will be reopened

on and after Saturday, July 28th,

returning, leave Newport every

week day at 9 A. M., returning Pier 23,

N. R., at 3 P. M. Connecting with trains

between Newport, Cape Cod, Cottonton City,

and all points on the Old Colony

System.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

Geo. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, N. Y.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

—

Oak Bluffs

—AND—

NANTUCKET.

Trains leave Oak Bluffs at 8:30,

9:20 A. M., 2:30 P. M., week days; 6:45 A. M.,

Sunday, returning, leave Oak Bluffs at 6:30

A. M., 1:30 P. M., week days; 11:45 P. M., Sunday.

FOR NANTUCKET,

8:20 A. M., week days; 6:45 A. M., Sundays.

Returning, leave Nantucket at 7 A. M., 12:30 P. M.,

week days; 12:15 P. M., Sundays.

On arrival of boat from New York.

Boat from Fall River.

Passengers taking 5:20 A. M. train must purchase tickets the day previous, as no tickets are sold at the wharf.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

Oak Bluffs and return, \$2.30

Nantucket and return, \$3.30

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't, Boston.

6:28

NEW LINE

—BETWEEN

NEWPORT AND NEW YORK

VIA

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Steamer HOMAN S. CASSELL leaves Newport at 12 M., connecting with trains arriving in New York at 4:45 and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers leave New York (Grand Central Depot) at 5 A. M., and G. P. M., arriving in Newport at 1:05 and 2:30 P. M.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Newport and Narragansett Pier.

Leave Newport at 4:15 A. M.; 2 and 5:45 P. M.

Leave Narragansett Pier at 5:30 A. M.; 9:15, 5 and 6:45 P. M.

*Trains special.

Regular Fare, 50 Cents

Round Trip, 75 Cents

J. C. TUCKER, Jr., Agent.

NEWPORT & WICKFORD

Railroad & Steamboat

Company.

Summer Arrangement.

Steamer Eolus

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1884

Leave Commercial Wharf,

Newport, four times daily (Sunday at 11:00 A. M.) as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Connecting at Wickford

with trains for New York and Providence also

Kingsbury, Westerly, Providence, New London, Hartford, New Haven, etc., in New York at 4:45 P. M. Also due in Providence at 9:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M.—For Providence and Boston by 1:00 P. M. Shore line Express from New York, arriving in Providence at 7:00 P. M., and Boston at 8:35 P. M., also by Steamboat Train to Kingsbury, Westerly, Providence, New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, New Haven, Stamford, Danbury, New Haven at 6:45 P. M. Also due in Providence at 1:45 P. M., and Boston at 3:00 P. M.

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The Newport Mercury.

John P. BARRETT, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

There is more politics to the square inch in Newport at present than there has been for years before.

Governor Cleveland like Gen. Hancock considers the tariff a "local issue." Unfortunately for the Democratic party the voters do not look at it in that light.

Our independent friends having concluded to swallow Cleveland, seem to have no trouble in getting down his session appendage Hendricks.

At an enthusiastic Blaine and Logan meeting held by the constituency which sent George William Curtis to the Republican National Convention as a delegate, resolutions were passed denouncing Mr. Curtis as a Judas Iscariot.

Butler has sent out his broadside and is now in the field as a full fledged candidate. He arraigus both parliars, but the Democracy receives most of his hot shot. Butler's candidacy will make sad havoc with the Democratic vote in New York.

Cleveland's letter of acceptance, for which our Democratic friends have been waiting for many weeks, is out, and still they are not happy. The letter manifests a disposition to avoid the questions of importance, and let each Dumour form his own opinion on the vexed questions of the day.

The season in Newport has been the wettest known for years, yet at Plymouth N. H., less than two hundred miles from here, it has been the driest since 1870. There has been no rain there since May and everything is in a parched condition. We could have spared them a little water just as well as not.

The New York Times has gained an immense amount of undesirable notoriety during the past fortnight by unearthing the terrible sufferings of the Greely explorers, and parading before the public in the most disgusting form the straits to which these half crazed, nearly starved people were driven. Better have let the whole matter remain buried with the dead bodies of the explorers.

We are informed that the Hon. Henry J. Spooner will be a candidate for re-election to Congress from this district this fall. Hon. Jonathan Chace from the second district has declined to allow his name to appear again. There are however plenty of candidates ready to take his place, among whom are ex-Governor Littlefield, of Pawtucket; Mr. Speaker Jilson of Woonsocket, Maj. Wm. A. Price, the old war horse of the party, Hon. James M. Pendleton of Westerly, and Col. E. L. Freeman of Lincoln.

The Newport dependents, who erroneously style themselves Independent Republicans, say that they reserve to themselves the right to enter and take part in all Republican caucuses notwithstanding the fact that they intend to vote for Cleveland. Now the Democratic calls all over the country are to be worried so as to include not only the Democrats, but all who intend to support the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President; hence according to their ruling our independent friends can run both sides. We presume they will be happy then.

The Rev. Mr. Wendte says that he has lived beside Gen. Logan and says that he wants no "Black Jacks" in the White House. He was perfectly willing he should fight his battles for him a few years ago, however. If, as Mr. Wendte says, he is not a proper man for Vice President, the people of the great state of Illinois, where he has lived all his life, must be terribly deceived or else all know, for if we remember rightly they were somewhat anxious to make him something more than Vice President. It is fair to presume that the people of Illinois know Gen. Logan quite as well as Mr. Wendte.

Mr. Wendte also knows Mr. Blaine, and knew the first time he saw him that he was not a fit man to be President. What a pity Mr. Wendte was not at Chicago to tell those nearly 300 delegates who voted for Mr. Blaine, and who were backed by more than four millions of voters, what a terribly wicked man they were voting for.

Carl Schurz's German friends have answered his Brooklyn speech in a forcible manner. At the same time they ask him some very important questions which one Democratic orator will find hard to answer.

How was it, they ask, that Garfield entrusted the most important Cabinet position in the land to a man with such a "tattooed" character? Would a man with such a doubtful reputation dare to praise the character of the murdered Garfield in the presence of all the members of Congress, the highest civil and military officers in the land and to be in the eyes of the President and the representatives of all nations? And you, Mr. Schurz, do not utter a single word regarding all this. Does not this Blaine exist for you? Does not the history of our country?

They not only ask questions hard for our German friend to answer but they make to him some suggestions that he would not have made. They go on to say:

We have a right to speak thus to you because we have already been often through public opinion compelled to defend your character, Mr. Schurz, because we allow no one to recall a man like you, whose honor is inestimable, unless direct proofs are produced. Thus we defended you at the time you were chosen, with the help of the Missouri Whig Democracy, to the Senate of the United States. We took your part when you, in spite of your well-known declaration, "That deposes of Mr. Hayes," finally supported him, and for this demanded place in the Cabinet; we defended you when they attempted to show that your decisions in the case of the Northern Pacific and Grand were in your personal interest, and we made a strong stand against the assault of your opponents when you afterwards passed in the other Whig party.

Mr. Warner, president of the National Bank at Albion, N. Y., is missing, and the safe cannot be opened to tell how much money may also be missing.

There was two carriage accidents among the White Mountainians on Thursday. Several persons were injured.

'The Crisis and Our Duty.'

The New York *Independent*, which has been almost the only religious paper which declined to support the Republican ticket, and which up to this date, has been a warm defender of Cleveland, now sees the evil of its course and repudiates the Democratic candidate in the following emphatic language which we commend to all lovers of morality of whatever party or creed:

We published last week in our correspondence columns a communication from Dr. Kinsley Twining, one of our editorial staff, giving the result of his investigation in regard to the Cleveland scandal. The grave and serious part of this scandal, which he declares that he found true, is that which imputes personal impropriety to Mr. Cleveland in the specific instance that has come to the knowledge of the public. We cannot, in view of all the facts, resist the conclusion that this part of the scandal is true; and this is quite enough to determine our course.

This damaging charge came upon us wholly unexpected, and with the sudden, stunning force of a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. None were more surprised and overwhelmed by it than the Governor's friends and intimates among the Independents of Buffalo, and it was a case that called for thorough and fearless investigation.

That we felt this in every fibre, and that we intended to impress this feeling on our readers, and to hold ourselves absolutely free to act as circumstances required, is the simple truth; and our silence as to the Cleveland nomination from that day was intended.

We utterly refuse to accept two standards of character. We repudiate with contempt the doctrine that a public man's private life is not to be inquired into. Dr. Twining's investigation went on the recognition of this principle.

On this subject, as it now stands, we will not be slow to give advice. The conditions have wholly changed since the Independent Conference. Then we were ready with real enthusiasm to support the tried and, as we then believed, honest reformer, Grover Cleveland. Now, without derogation of his record as Governor of this state, our enthusiasm is wiped out by the discovery of the acknowledged and awful facts.

We hence desire to hire all our readers plainly understand, once for all, that whatever has been said in the editorial columns of the independent favorable to the election of Governor Cleveland was said prior to the recent stenking disclosures in regard to his private character, which have justly shocked the moral sense of all pure and right-minded people.

The attempt now to force such a candidate upon the people would, in our opinion, disgrace the party which nominated him, and the whole nation, if he should be elected. We will have no hand or voice in helping on this matter, let the consequences be what they may, and we will not advise the readers of the Independent to smother their conscience and disgrace themselves by engaging directly or indirectly in any such movement.

We are now in serious difficulty as a nation, in regard to the unchecked progress of Mormonism; and shall we now, in the face of threatening evils and perils, plunge into a deeper gulf by any seeming indifference as to the private character of one who has been nominated to fill the highest office in the gift of the people? We say No! a thousand times No! Governor Cleveland should positively decline to be a candidate, and withdraw immediately from the canvass, and be compelled to do so if it is necessary. The party which nominated him through its chosen representatives should then reconvene and select a new ticket that will command the hearty support of the people of all parties. There is time enough to do this, and there is no honor or safety in any other course. To stand still now, or attempt to go blindly forward with the present ticket, would, in our judgment, be an insult to the Ruler of Nations, sure death to the Democratic party, including also its leaders, and an everlasting disgrace to the public.

Mr. John I. Davenport has always been a thorn in the flesh to our Democratic brethren. Just now he has added another score to their dislike by unearthing the real author of the Morey letter, and showing how intimately the leaders of the Democratic party were connected with that forgery which was intended to cheat Garfield out of his election and which cost him thousands of votes. The public mind at once turns to the fact that the same men who were the leaders of that party and who attempted to fasten that great wrong upon the Republican emulates, are the leaders now and are managing the Democratic campaign with the aid of those immaculates, Schurz, Curtis, Beecher & Co. Further comment is needless.

The cheap cub system in New York is, as it deserves to be, meeting with flitting success. The ruffians in the shape of hucksters, who have made life in New York a terror to those not acquainted with the Metropolis, are very indignant that they can no longer rob travellers with the facility of former days and are doing all they can against the cheap cub, but thus far they have only succeeded in increasing the business of their rivals.

The campaign for the Republican party is starting off well in this city, the young men are taking especial interest in it. One week ago a meeting was held to organize a battalion and at this time there has been a full regiment of ten companies of forty-five men each enlisted. It is probable that a second regiment will be formed at an early day of Blaine and Logan guards. The boys are awake.

Some of our independent friends in this city who started in fierce for Cleveland, now say that they cannot vote for him. They say that St. John is the only immaculate candidate left for whom they can vote. They might as well throw away their votes on St. John as on Cleveland. One stands about the same chance of an election as the other.

The New Pastor of the First Baptist Church.

The Rev. F. W. Ryler, who has recently come among us as pastor of the First Baptist church, and successor of the late Rev. G. E. Patrows, D. D., preached his first sermon to his people on Sabbath morning last. His discourse was based upon the familiar words of Paul to Timothy, as recorded in 1 Tim. 1:16. The sermon was clear, pungent and practical. In it he set forth that the great mission of Jesus Christ to this earth, was to seek and save the lost. As a verification of that fact he showed that Paul in writing to Timothy, declared that the gospel of Christ was worthy of all acceptance, as that in his own case had it proved the power of God unto the salvation of himself, who in those past was the very chief of sinners. Mr. Ryler comes among us under very favorable circumstances, being familiarly known and held in high esteem by all the other Baptist pastors of the city. He preaches without notes; is a fluent speaker and clear in his discussions. We doubt not but that his labors will be abundantly successful, and that the ancient church, which he now serves, will never long have greater reasons, even, than now, to rejoice that they have secured his services as their pastor and preacher. He occupies the neat and convenient cottage of Mr. D. C. Denham on Howard avenue.

Senator Hawley says "I have known James G. Blaine for twenty years, and know him to be a man of the highest integrity, and a statesman of great ability, who would honor the Presidency of the Nation."

Mr. Warner, president of the National Bank at Albion, N. Y., is missing, and the safe cannot be opened to tell how much money may also be missing.

There was two carriage accidents among the White Mountainians on Thursday. Several persons were injured.

'The Mulligan Letters.'

Says the New York *Mail and Express*: We quoted last week the terse and comprehensive decision of two of the ablest lawyers in the country, Senator Matt. H. Carpenter and Judge Jeremiah S. Black, in regard to the "Mulligan letters" submitted to them by Mr. Blaine for their examination and verity, and which was conclusively on the side of Mr. Blaine, although Judge Black was a bitter political enemy and Senator Carpenter belonged to a different "wing" of the Republican party from that in which Mr. Blaine was.

Afterwards, when all the facts in the case were still fresh and before the people, and when the publication of an opinion favorable to so formidable a Republican leader as Mr. Blaine was a bold thing for any Democrat to do, Judge Black said: "Mr. Blaine's letter proved that the Mulligan charge was not only untrue, but impossible, and would continue so to prove until the Gregorian calendar could be turned around and October made to precede April in the state's procession of the year."

The independents are fond of alluding to Mr. Blaine as the "corrupt speaker." The Boston *Journal* challenges that party to show a single corrupt or unparliamentary ruling or ruling in favor of private gain made by him during the six years he occupied the speaker's chair. It goes on to say that among the Democrats of the House while he was speaker were such men as Randall of Pennsylvania, Cox of New York, Morrison of Indiana,—men who would have been quick to detect and denounce an improper ruling. Has any Democratic Congressman ever made a specific charge of this character? No one. On the contrary, the leading Democrats in Congress always took pleasure in testifying to Mr. Blaine's ability, impartiality and integrity as speaker. The resolution of thanks in every case was unanimous and sincere.

Mr. Perry Belmont in his speech Wednesday evening did one good thing. He defined the position of the Newport Independents and told us what they were going to vote for, a fact which we have thus far been unable to learn from the gentlemen themselves. He said,

"Here I find such men as these: Edmund Tweedy, Francis B. Peckham, Darins Baker, Charles Acton Ives, Samuel R. Ilione, Frederick Sheldon, Lucius Davis, Wolcott Gibbs, James Eddy Maynard, Hoyt Smith, George Gordon King, Leroy King, Arthur B. Emmons, John Hale Powell, John Hale Powell, Jr., Samuel C. Powell, Job T. Langley, J. Truman Burdick and a long list of others whom I have hitherto known as Republicans who are with us in support of Cleveland and Hendricks."

The chairman of the so called independent meeting last Friday evening announced that the meeting was a revolt against the bosses of the Republican party. He might have added that the revolt had carried them into the Democratic party, a party notorious for its bosses. And the support of a candidate nominated by the most outrageous use of political machinery by the bosses.

We are now in serious difficulty as a nation, in regard to the unchecked progress of Mormonism; and shall we now, in the face of threatening evils and perils, plunge into a deeper gulf by any seeming indifference as to the private character of one who has been nominated to fill the highest office in the gift of the people? We say No! a thousand times No!

Governor Cleveland should positively decline to be a candidate, and withdraw immediately from the canvass, and be compelled to do so if it is necessary. The party which nominated him through its chosen representatives should then reconvene and select a new ticket that will command the hearty support of the people of all parties. There is time enough to do this, and there is no honor or safety in any other course.

To stand still now, or attempt to go blindly forward with the present ticket, would, in our judgment, be an insult to the Ruler of Nations, sure death to the Democratic party, including also its leaders, and an everlasting disgrace to the public.

The United Congregational Church.

The services last Sunday at the United church were of a most interesting character. Rev. Mr. Manger, the author of "On the Threshold" and "The Freedom of Faith," preached in the morning on the 23d Psalm, and Rev. Dr. Patten of Princeton, preached in the afternoon on "Death." Both sermons were unusually long, but were listened to with great pleasure. The attendance on this church during the season has been larger than last year. Sermons of a general but practical nature, suited to the times, and aiming to meet the peculiar demands of a large and mixed congregation, have been delivered by the pastor, and a pleasant Sunday morning always finds the large audience room filled. Some improvements have been made during the last year, especially in the lecture-room, which has been furnished with carpet, chairs, piano, and steam-heating apparatus, at a cost of about sixteen hundred dollars. The room has been made much more pleasant and serviceable as a place of worship and for the purposes of the Sunday School. Mr. E. L. Allan, the new Sunday School Superintendent, is doing a good work, and winning the respect and good will of the people by his earnestness and ability with which he is discharging the duties of the position. A new larar seems to be springing up in this church in evangelistic work, and we understand that a Sunday School and weekly religious service are soon to be opened in another part of the city. In all the work undertaken by the church, it is nobly aimed to charitable objects, and it is nobly aimed to the salvation of the lost.

The movements of a mule's hind legs are very remarkable when under saddle. A horse's hind legs are more compact; it has more power and more strength. Its action is more forcible, and its gait is more rapid. Its hind legs are more powerful, and its hind legs are more compact. Its hind legs are more powerful, and its hind legs are more compact.

Doctors are getting more into the habit of prescribing propulsive medicines in their practice especially that known as "Kingsley's Kidney and Liver Remedy" for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder. They know from experience that it is of more value in such diseases than any prescription they can write.

A high-toned man—a tenor.

Equal Heat to Head from.

The movements of a mule's hind legs are very remarkable when under saddle. A horse's hind legs are more compact; it has more power and more strength. Its action is more forcible, and its gait is more rapid. Its hind legs are more powerful, and its hind legs are more compact.

It is said that ginseng is used in the cheaper grades of ice cream. That is ice cream with a stick in it.

Although girls may be naturally ignorant they all know how to keep their hair.

Let Truth Prevail.

Let the facts be known. Let us understand that a boil, or an ulcer, or a carbuncle, or any eruption or lesion of the skin is sure to wear away and disappear when *Herbick Blood Bitters* are employed. This wonderful medicine acts directly upon the circulation and the results are so rapid that there is no time for the bitters to act.

It is said that ginseng is used in the cheaper grades of ice cream. That is ice cream with a stick in it.

We have removed to READ'S BLOCK,

95 THAMES ST.,

CORNER MARLBORO,

Centennial Tea Company.

REMOVAL.

Weekly Almanac.

AUG. 1864. STANDARD TIME.

SUN. SUN. MOON. HIGH water rises sets rises Moon. Eve.

22 SAT. .00 6.51 7.26 18.19 4.49

23 SUN. .00 6.51 7.26 18.19 4.49

24 MON. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

25 TUES. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

26 WED. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

27 THURS. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

28 FRI. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

29 SAT. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

30 SUN. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

31 MON. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

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38 MON. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

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40 WED. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

41 THURS. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

42 FRI. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

43 SAT. .00 6.16 47.9 21.49 11.12

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From all Parts of the World.

Grant and Ward.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Another order of street has been obtained in the Superior Court against Ferdinand Ward in a suit brought by Wm. H. Bingham, a broker, to recover \$48,000 advanced to the firm of Grant & Ward on representations made by Ward & Fish, concerning the firm's dealings in United States government contracts, which the plaintiff now says were fraudulent. The reason for obtaining the order is said to be that negotiations for the removal of the suit brought by ex-City Chamberlain Tappan and the release of Ward are pending.

Fatal Runaway.

CHESTER, Vt., Aug. 19.—In Penseville, a village in the town of Andover, Mrs. J. A. Merrill, her son, and Mr. Lucius Jaquith were thrown from a team by their horses taking fright. Mr. Merrill was killed, Mrs. Jaquith received injuries that will probably result fatally, and young Merrill was badly injured about the head.

Sole \$10,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 19.—A. D. Sly was taken in custody here this morning by detectives for robbery in September last, at St. Joseph, Mo., of \$10,500 from the American Express Company, while employed as driver of a delivery wagon. He has been here since last February in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Bold Highwaymen.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Aug. 20.—At Mill Lane station, last night, while nine Hungarians and Italian laborers were at supper, four masked men appeared, and, producing revolvers, demanded their money. The frightened laborers gave up all their savings, about \$700, and the robbers escaped.

A Fatal Overturn.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—At Albion it was reported to-night that Fred Taylor, Willie Taylor and Judson Burr, of Albion; Edward Swain, of Lakeside and Garrett and Will Ford, of this city, and another boy were drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat, while en route from Lakeside to Old Orchard.

Unknown Vessel Wrecked.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 20.—Inward bound vessels report seeing yesterday a sunken schooner, evidently a fishing craft, off Cutts Island, about five miles east of Whale's Back light entrance to this harbor. The craft is in about three fathoms of water.

Bandits Fire on a Train.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 21.—Yesterday a passenger train on the Mexican National Railway, with a pay car attached, making a trip from New Laredo to Monterey, was fired upon near Bustamontes station by a party of miscreants from an ambush. Bullets entered the passenger coaches, which were filled with ladies and gentlemen, but no one is reported hurt.

Talk of Another Shut-Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 20.—There is talk of another shut-down next week. It is said that nearly all the mills which closed last week are in favor of it, except the Union which has a special contract.

Auction Sale of the Sprague Property at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 20.—All the property belonging to A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company in this city was sold at auction to-day at a very low figure. What fifteen years ago cost the Spragues fully \$2,000,000 has not realized them more than \$200,000.

A Tragic Death occurred in Boston, Sunday morning, August 17th. It was that of George H. Tyler, manager of the Bijou Theatre. On Saturday afternoon he sailed in his cutter Ella May in the regatta of the Hull Yacht Club, and in the evening attended a hop given by the members of the club. At 2:45 Sunday morning, he left his friends at the hotel to go on board his yacht, and about two hours later his body was found floating in the water near the wharf. No one saw or heard him fall from the wharf, but it is supposed that after leaving the hotel he walked to the pier and tried to attract the attention of the men on the yacht, which was anchored at some distance from the shore; that, failing in this, he decided to go on board a tug moored beside the wharf, and on attempting to do so, slipped and fell into the water. In falling, his head must have struck the iron railing of the tug with great force, for subsequently it was found at the autopsy that his skull was fractured.

Ex-Judge Curtis, a Democrat of some prominence, having been invited to take the stump for Cleveland in New Jersey, said, "I am going for Blaine. When the Democrats nominate monopolists to crush labor and ignore statesmen to elevate mediocrity, it is time for a person who has a ballot to vote for a man of brains."

Robert Bonner paid Vanderbilt \$40,000 for Maud S. She will be retired from the track.

The mystery has been solved at last; Our teeth no longer need decay; All teeths of the mouth are pain; By ROZODON they're swept away; And young and old may smile secure; With lips and teeth so bright and pure.

HAT-FEVER. I have been a great sufferer from it for 15 years and have tried various things without success. I tried the wondrous cure of Dr. F. C. Balm and thought I would try once more. In 15 minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery in the medical field of DUCHAMEL CLARK, Farmer, Leo, Mass. Price 50 cents.

New Advertisements.

Olympian Club!
ROLLER SKATING RINK
NEWPORT, R. I.
ALSO BOSTON AND NEW YORK
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM
2.30 to 5.30, and from
7.30 to 10.30.
FULL MILITARY BAND!

Monday Evening.

Miss Jessie Lafone, one of the finest lady skaters in this country, will give exhibitions of her wonderful achievements.

Tuesday Evening.

Will occur a Polo Contest, between the Old Newports and the New Bedford's of New Bedford.

Saturday, 23d inst.,
Afternoon, On's day for children, Bon-Bon Party, Music, Juvenile Polo, Newport's vs. Aquidneck, Fancy Skating by Jessie Houghton, Evening, Polo, Newport's vs. Old Newports.

Special Announcement.

With the view of giving all an opportunity of enjoying the delightful exercise of Roller Skating, the Olympian Club have reduced the price of admission on Saturday evening to 25 cents, including the use of skates.

ADMISSION:
AFTERNOON,
Adults 25 c. including use of skates
Children 10c. " " "

EVENING,

Except Saturday Evening,
Adults 35c. 4 Tickets for \$1.00.
Children - - - 10 cents.
Skate Checks - - - 15 cents.

WATER
COOLERS,
Baldwin's Refrigerators.

Ice Cream Freezers.

CHAMPION ICE CUTTERS,
PIAZZA AND
BALCONY CHAIRS,
LAWN

SETTEES!

SOLID

DRY AND FAN CY GOODS,
F. S. Waite.
Agency for the Domestic

SEWING MACHINES
FOR NEWPORT.

BUTTERICK'S RELIABLE PATTERNS FOR AUGUST,
JUST RECEIVED AT THE AGENCY.

F. S. WAITE,
NO. 293 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Rubbers!

Rubbers!

We are receiving daily our stock of
Rubber Boots & Shoes,
which we offer at the lowest prices.

T. M. NORMAN,
New Store, Bryer Building,
160 THAMES STREET.

Rubbers!

Rubbers!

The mystery has been solved at last; Our teeth no longer need decay; All teeths of the mouth are pain; By ROZODON they're swept away; And young and old may smile secure; With lips and teeth so bright and pure.

HAT-FEVER. I have been a great sufferer from it for 15 years and have tried various things without success. I tried the wondrous cure of Dr. F. C. Balm and thought I would try once more. In 15 minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery in the medical field of DUCHAMEL CLARK, Farmer, Leo, Mass. Price 50 cents.

Rubbers!

Rubbers!

We are receiving daily our stock of
Rubber Boots & Shoes,
which we offer at the lowest prices.

A. C. Titus & Co.,
225, 227 and 229
Thames St.



Mosquito

Canopies!

Mason's Fruit Jars,

Excelsior Fly Traps,

Glass Dinner Sets,

Plain and Fancy Netting,

WATER

COOLERS,

Baldwin's Refrigerators.

Ice Cream Freezers,

Champion Ice Cutters,

PIAZZA AND

BALCONY CHAIRS,

LAWN

SETTEES!

SOLID

Comfort

Rockers!

And a host of Summer Necessities

Clear Way Down to Rock Bottom

Prices, to Close Out the Season at the

Mammoth Emporium

OF

Howard Champlin,

2 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Fall River Business Houses.

We are large jobbers and the only jobbers in the city, occupy three large floors each (30,000 feet).

QUINN, WOODLAND & CO.

Jobbers and retailers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloth etc.

111 & 113 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

FALL RIVER, MASS.

BROWN & DODGE,

Boots and Shoes,

49 & 51 Pleasant St.,

Fall River, Mass.

Geo. E. Sisson,

Dealer in Carpets and House Paper.

House and Store Shades a Specialty. I also keep first class workmen to hang house paper and put up shades.

42 North Main St., Fall River, Mass.

WM. H. ASHLEY & CO.,

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,

No. 20 South Main Street,

Fall River, Mass. (Borden Block.)

GEO. W. LINCOLN,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry Sterling Silver and the best quality of electroplated Silver. Specialty in Spectacles, Optical Glasses, etc. Particular attention paid to Fine Watch and Chronometers.

GEO. W. LINCOLN,

14 North Main St., Fall River, Mass.

WOOD and HALL,

Dealers in FURNITURE,

Carpet, Oil Cloth, Window Shades and Bedding,

43 South Main St., Fall River, Mass.

Established 1815, oldest house in their line in Fall River.

T. D. W. WOOD, H. A. HALL,

Housefurnishing Warerooms of

J. D. FLINT & CO.,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furniture, Stoves and Range, Crockery, Glass Ware, Carpets and Oil Cloths.

121 South Main St., Flint's Exchange,

FALL RIVER, MASS.

DRY GOODS.

FRANK E. SARGENT,

Successor to late Lefroy Sargent.

No. 4 Granite Block, Fall River, Mass.

Foreign Fancy Dress Goods, Fine Black and Mourning Goods, Silks, Fancy and Black, Fine, Fancy, and Black, Window, Scotch and French Shirts, Household Living Goods.

Our stock is greatly enlarged and our prices are the very lowest. Our chief endeavor is to maintain strict reliability at all respects.

A. B. BRUNEAU,

No. 2 Granite Block, Fall River, Mass.

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

Rockford, Ill., January 1st, 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed A. B. Brunneau, of Fall River, Mass., as our agent for the sale of Rockford Quick Train Watch in Fall River, Mass., and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the representations given by him in regard to the quality and movement of the watches, and whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by him or our duly appointed Agents.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.

By H. P. Holland, Secy.

Kinsley's Wharf,

OPPOSITE PELHAM STREET,

Offer the citizens of Newport their supply of

Pure Ice,

Harvested from the Lily Pond, which is acknowledged to be the purest water supply in this vicinity. Perfectly free from agricultural and other drainage.

L. D. Davis, President; G. B. Reynolds, Treasurer; Gideon Smith, Superintendent.

Thos. Gladling, L. L. Simmons, Melville Bull, Directors.

NOTICE.

Wood's Carriage Manufac'y,

WEST BROADWAY,

Corner Collins-st., Near State Planting Hill.

Where I have on hand and masking to order

Business and Order Wagons

Of all kinds, with or without Top.

Also one and two horse Lumber Wagons, at the lowest prices for first class work, old Wagons to exchange for new, having experience of 20 years in business, including all branches, as my work has proved for itself. Repairing in all branches attended to promptly.

First Class Painting and Varnishing, by a practical workman. Please call and get prices as we do as we say.

ANDREW T. WOOD.

Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Formerly

TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP

At GASKELL'S Jersey City, BUSINESS

COLLEGE, is prepared to do copying of any

kind, or to fill out Diplomas, Marriage Certificates, Birth Certificates, etc., and short notices.

Farm, Garden and Household.

To Soften Horses' Hoofs.

As the hardness and brittleness of horses' hoofs is caused by the loss of the natural water of the horn, by some disease, condition, it can be renewed by restoring this water artificially. This is done by frequent washing with warm water, the use of wet bandages, and the application of glycerine mixed with an equal quantity of water. If the trouble is due to undue heat or fever in the feet this should be removed by some cooling medicine, as a pound of epsom salts, repeated when found necessary. A horse that suffers much from this trouble should have the floor littered deeply with soft material, and never stand in manure. An earth door kept filled in as worn is excellent.

Lameness in a Mare.

When a horse shows lameness in the hind leg on going down hill and a jerky motion, with a failure to take up the leg for a few steps, it is an indication of spavin. Dog spavin is known by a soft swelling around the hock joint; occult spavin has no outer and visible sign except the lameness, except at times an enlargement at the front of the hock without any puffiness. The disease consists of inflammation of the joint, and should be treated first with cold applications to remove the tenderness and heat, and then by blistering or the use of strong liniments.

How to Make White Soap.

An excellent hard white soap is made as follows: Dissolve 6 pounds of sal soda and 3 pounds of fresh quick lime in 4 gallons of water. Pour off the clear liquor and boil it with 6 pounds of clean tallow or rendered mutton suet; boil it 20 minutes and set away to cool. When cold cut the cake of soap which floats on the lye into bars and put them away to dry. This is a pure soap, as good as the costly imported Castile soap. A common but good yellow soap is made by adding 3 pounds of rosin to the lye and boiling until this is dissolved. A stronger white soap is made by adding 2 ounces of borax to the first-mentioned articles.

The Dirgo Ruralist tells of an experimenting farmer who purchased 100 pounds of ground bone, and placed it in half a hoghead tub and applied forty pounds of sulphuric acid, adding water as desired. In five days time the whole mass was reduced to a consistency of thick jelly. Water was then added, and 300 pounds of plaster used as a dryer, the whole being worked and shoveled over until it could be readily handled. The phosphate so made was applied to one acre of corn and one acre of potatoes, both being unmanured sufficiently, and a small quantity was left, which was applied to his wheat field and a plot of grass ground, just to see what it would do. The result of this manure in the two latter instances was most marked, while the corn was heavy the growth being dark colored and stout and the potatoes good. The entire cost of the phosphate was \$7.50, and he thinks it the best expenditure in the way of purchased manures he ever made.

Sheep that have been uniformly kept will have fleeces of the greatest strength. A week of starvation, unusual exposure to severe weather, or often a very cold period in winter with supposed good care, will stop the growth of wool and a weak place in the fibre will be the result.

A cow that produces only half a pound of butter per day will cost as much for its keep as that produces two pounds. This difference in a head of fifteen or twenty cows is sufficiently large to make all the difference to a farmer's family between poverty and wealth.

One of the difficulties in operating an incubator is regulating the supply of moisture. It is now conceded that the best method for so doing is to place two or three small wet sponges among the eggs.

President Pierce, of the Western New York Agricultural Club, says that wheat bran sifted upon cabbage heads will destroy the cabbage worm.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Unless corn is good it is about the poorest crop a farmer can grow, and the character of the crop is more within the farmer's control than any other. Manure is never applied too heavily for corn.

More injury is done to shingle roofs from present modes of threshing than is generally supposed. Unless the roof is very steep pitch,

dust chaff from the threshing machine will gather under the edges of shingles and rot them three times as fast as would be the case if they were kept clean.

There is no longer the foolish prejudice against color in hogs which once prevailed among good farmers. A black hog is harder and less subject to skin diseases than one which is white. Red hogs do not even show their color after being killed and dressed, as the color does not extend below the hair.

It is a good plan in churning not to put in the two or three last messes of cream. If churning has to be done every day, it should be of the cream gathered twenty-four to forty-eight hours before. In small districts the cream should be stirred slightly every day, to prevent danger or injury from mould.

When grain fields are seeded with clover it is not best to cut the stubble very short, as it is more useful for holding snow in winter as protection for the clover than it can be anywhere else. But if the field is to be plowed after harvest, cut as close as possible, as that is worse than useless as manure for wheat, making the soil too light and porous.

The pasture system does not do away with the necessity for mowing. The stock eat only the best grasses, leaving the coarse stuff and weeds to grow without check. Unless mowed at midsummer to prevent weeds sending the pasture will soon become foul, especially with Canada thistles, the seeds of which will be blown all over the neighborhood.

Some farmers only feed grain to horses when hard at work, thinking hay or grass sufficient at other times. This practice is not so common as it used to be, and deserves to be less so. Some portion of grain in the feed is both cheaper and better than all hay. When horses are not at work, grain and straw will take the place of grain and hay.

A dressing of lime often has an excellent effect in making worn-out soils productive, and it is quite as apt to be effective on land that has an abundance of lime in its composition. It undoubtedly makes more plant food available without directly adding to the amount, and should, therefore, be used in rotations where other methods are adopted to maintain soil fertility.

Salt a Useful Remedy.

Half a teaspoonful of common salt dissolved in a little cold water and drunk will instantly relieve "heatburn" or dyspepsia. It taken in the morning before breakfast, increasing the quantity gradually to a teaspoonful of salt and a tumbler of water, it will, in a few days, cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia, if at the same time due attention is paid to the diet. There is no better remedy than the above for constipation.

As a gargle for sore throat it is equal to chlorate of potash, and is entirely safe. It may be used as often as desired, and if a little is swallowed each time it will have a beneficial effect upon the throat by cleaning it in allaying the irritation.

Of doses of one to four teaspoonfuls in half a pint of tepid water it acts promptly as an enema, and in case of poisoning is always on hand. It is an excellent remedy for bites and stings of insects. It is a valuable astringent in cases of hemorrhage, particularly for bleeding after the extraction of teeth. It has both cleansing and healing properties, and therefore a most excellent application for superficial ulcerations.

Household Hints.

Fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

Milk which is turning or changed may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

Salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

Fresh meats, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out doors in the cool of night.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will aid the whitening process.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm or a little salt or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

Beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep for that purpose. When the irons are hot rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

Blue paint and kerosene mixed in equal proportions and applied to bedsteads is an unfailing bug repellent, and a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a log house.

Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water,

and render them as pliable as new. Kerosene will make tin tea-kettles as bright as new. Saturate a wooden rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

Recipes for the Table.

BAKED AND STUFFED TOMATOES—Select firm ripe tomatoes and with a sharp knife cut off a thin slice from the stem end. Now remove the core and fill the cavity with an onion chopped very fine, a small piece of best butter, a little salt and a teaspoonful of cracker dust or bread crumbs. Arrange them in a baking pan, add a little water and bake in a moderate oven.

BAKED TOMATOES—Select firm ripe tomatoes, cut them in two, and place them upon a well-greased double broiling iron. Put them over a clear fire and broil, first on one side and then on the other. Now place on a hot dish and pour over them melted butter, seasoned with cayenne pepper and salt. Serve immediately.

BAKED BERRY ROLLS—Make a biscuit dough, roll it thin and cut in squares of five or six inches. Spread over with berries or other fruit; double the crust over and fasten the edges together. Put the rolls into a dripping pan, close together, until full, then put into the pan a little water, sugar and butter. Bake and serve with any desired pudding sauce.

FROZEN PEACHES—Take two quarts of rich milk and two teacupfuls of sugar; mix well together and put into a freezer with ice and salt packed around it. Have ready one quart of peaches mashed and sweetened. When the milk very cold stir them in and freeze them all together. Strawberries can be used in the same way, but will require more sugar.

MOCK OYSTERS OF CORN—Take a dozen ears of large young corn and grate all the grains off the cob as fine as possible; mix with the grated corn two large tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, the yolks of five eggs well beaten; mix all well together; have ready a frying pan containing an equal proportion of lard and butter; place on the fire until boiling hot, and then put in portions of the mixture as nearly as possible the shape and size of fried oysters. Fry brown and send to the table piping hot.

Fashion Fancies.

Accordion pleated aprons are worn with skirts made plain down to where the kilted trimming finishes the lower portions.

A sailor hat of to-day is made of fine white straw and trimmed with silk gauze ribbons and small sheaves of wheat ears or oats.

A German birthday present consisted of peacock feathers in flowers and feathers, representing in natural colors the outspread tail, head, breast and plumage of the gaudy bird.

The latest and a new pleated skirt consists of alternating groups of kilts, with box-pleats, the latter being trimmmed with a passamanerie ornament or with braid, put on in any fancied design.

Beaver stockinette, in black, green and dull smoke shades, is a new material especially designed to form winter blusters. These garments are to be perfectly plain, but are lined with striped satin in all gay colors, on grounds of old gold or cream.

Sashes of the same material as the numberless washing costumes are finished with kilted borders, or shirred flounces, and the handles are either of one of the strong, light woods in natural colors, or they are covered with plaid or gold or cream.

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The new form bouquet is made upon a foundation of card-board, covered with satin and bordered with lace and shaped something like a cornucopia. The flowers are arranged upon this; very few are required, therefore the bouquet is very light and far prettier than a bunch of massed blossoms.

A Rusian top is made of crimson serge, all crinkled and closely stitched down, and adorned with a cock's comb rosette of the same material in blue. The narrow blue brim, rounding out from the sides by the ears, is curved like an S, and a scarlet rosette is coquettishly placed in the part that turns up on the right.

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Blue paint and kerosene mixed in equal proportions and applied to bedsteads is an unfailing bug repellent, and a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a log house.

Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water,

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Cool rain water and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

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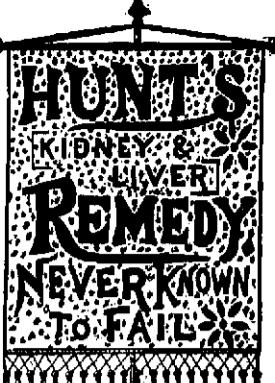
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